09/478,926.

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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s typ? (4a) (prion or spongiform) (4a) encephalopathy)
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'PHALOPATHY)'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=>  s typ? (4a) (prion or spongiform) (4a) encephalopathy
L1          61 TYP? (4A) (PRION OR SPONGIFORM) (4A) ENCEPHALOPATHY

=> s l1 and standard
L2          11 L1 AND STANDARD

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3           11 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l3 bib abs 1-11

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:311783  USPATFULL
TI     Compounds and methods for diagnosing and treating amyloid-related
       conditions
IN     Raub, Thomas J., Kalamazoo, MI, UNITED STATES
       Sawada, Geri A., Portage, MI, UNITED STATES
       Tanis, Steven P., Kalamazoo, MI, UNITED STATES
       Fici, Gregory J., Kalamazoo, MI, UNITED STATES
       Buhl, Allen Edwin, Portage, MI, UNITED STATES
       Carter, Donald Bainbridge, Kalamazoo, MI, UNITED STATES
       Bandiera, Tiziano, Gambolo-Pavia, ITALY
       Lansen, Jacqueline, Milan, ITALY
       Pellerano, Cesare, Siena, ITALY
       Savini, Luisa, Siena, ITALY
PA     Pharmacia & Upjohn Company (U.S. corporation)
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PI US 2003219377 A1 20031127
AI US 2003-421126 A1 20030423 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-667357, filed on 22 Sep 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6589504
PRAI US 2000-234611P 20000922 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP, 6300 SEARS TOWER, 233 S. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1295
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods for diagnosing and treating amyloid-related conditions and compounds useful for the same. The invention provides for detecting, imaging, monitoring, diagnosing, and treating conditions characterized by the binding or aggregation of amyloid fibrils. More particularly, the invention relates to using quinolinehydrazone compounds for diagnosing and treating amyloidotic conditions and also as an antioxidant.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:306446 USPATFULL
TI Motif-grafted hybrid polypeptides and uses thereof
IN Burton, Dennis R., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Moroncini, Gianluca, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
Williamson, R. Anthony, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003215880 A1 20031120
AI US 2003-410907 A1 20030408 (10)
PRAI US 2002-371610P 20020409 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Stephanie Seidman, Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe LLP, 7th Floor, 4350 La Jolla Village Dr., San Diego, CA, 92122
CLMN Number of Claims: 108
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4132
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Provided herein are hybrid polypeptides that specifically bind to a disease-associated isoform of a polypeptide involved in diseases of protein aggregation. The hybrid polypeptides can be used for diagnosis and treatment of such diseases. In a particular embodiment, a hybrid protein that specifically binds to the infectious form of a prion (PrP.sup.Sc) is provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:299889 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical compositions and articles of manufacture useful in reversal of a clinical episode of an incurable disease and methods of use thereof
IN Shimoni, Zvi, Netanya, ISRAEL
Niven, Mark Jonathan, Bnei Brak, ISRAEL
Bulvik, Shlomo, Kfar Haroeh, ISRAEL
PA LANIADO KIRYAT SANZ HOSPITAL (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003211110 A1 20031113
AI US 2003-414011 A1 20030416 (10)
PRAI US 2002-377953P 20020507 (60)
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LREP DR. MARK FRIEDMAN LTD., C/o Bill Polkinghorn, Discovery Dispatch, 9003 Florin Way, Upper Marlboro, MD, 20772
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 858
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of reversing a clinical episode of a disease which is generally considered incurable in a subject. The method includes providing an immune-globulin preparation containing a detectable titre of antibodies to the disease which is generally considered incurable and administering the immune-globulin preparation to the subject. Preferably, the immune globulin preparation is a pool of immune globulin fractions gathered from blood of donors living in an area where the disease is endemic. Further disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions and articles of manufacture suited for use in practice of the method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:213736 USPATFULL
TI Anti-abnormal type prion monoclonal antibody, process for producing the same, and immunoassay using the same
IN Kurano, Yoshihiro, Chuo-ku, JAPAN
Umetani, Atsushi, Chuo-ku, JAPAN
Miyakoshi, Hideo, Chuo-ku, JAPAN
Yanagiya, Takayuki, Chuo-ku, JAPAN
PI US 2003148374 A1 20030807
AI US 2001-5120 A1 20011207 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH, PO BOX 747, FALLS CHURCH, VA, 22040-0747
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 567
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A monoclonal antibody which enables to distinguish the abnormal type prion from the normal type prion, as well as production process thereof, is disclosed. The anti-abnormal type prion monoclonal antibody of the invention reacts with abnormal type prion by antigen-antibody reaction but does not substantially react with normal type prion by antigen-antibody reaction. The anti-abnormal type prion monoclonal antibody of the invention may be obtained by immunizing an animal with an immunogen including a peptide containing a plurality of regions in the abnormal type prion, which regions are discontinuous each other in primary amino acid sequence of the abnormal type prion.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:213245 USPATFULL
TI METHODS FOR AMYLOID REMOVAL USING ANTI-AMYLOID ANTIBODIES
IN SOLOMON, ALAN, KNOXVILLE, TN, UNITED STATES
HRNCIC, RUDI, KNOXVILLE, TN, UNITED STATES
WALL, JONATHAN STUART, KNOXVILLE, TN, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003147882 A1 20030807
AI US 1999-316387 A1 19990521 (9)
PRAI US 1998-86198P 19980521 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP, 1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20004

CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 860
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and related immunoglobulin peptides and fragments thereof are disclosed that enhance the cell-mediated immune response of a patient to deposits of amyloid fibrils. These methods exploit the opsonizing effect of antibodies directed toward amyloid material or its component parts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:159842 USPATFULL
TI Multi-component antioxidant compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing same and their use for reducing or preventing oxidative stress
IN Atlas, Daphne, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
PA Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003109457 A1 20030612
AI US 2002-234319 A1 20020905 (10)
PRAI WO 2001-IL984 20011025
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP G.E. EHRLICH LTD., c/o ANTHONY CASTORINA, SUITE 207, 2001 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 50
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1867
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An antioxidant compound is disclosed. The compound is characterized by (a) a peptide including at least three amino acid residues of which at least two are cysteine residues, each having a readily oxidizable sulfhydryl group for effecting antioxidation; and at least two peptide bonds, each being cleavable by at least one intracellular peptidase; and (b) a first hydrophobic or non-charged moiety being attached to an amino terminal of the peptide via a first bond and a second hydrophobic or non-charged moiety being attached to a carboxy terminal of the peptide via a second bond, the first hydrophobic or non-charged moiety and the second hydrophobic or non-charged moiety are selected so as to provide the antioxidant compound with membrane miscibility properties for permitting the antioxidant compound to cross cellular membranes; wherein cleavage of the at least two peptide bonds by the at least one intracellular peptidase results in generation of a plurality of antioxidant species, each including one of the cysteine residues having the readily oxidizable sulfhydryl group and which is also active in effecting antioxidation, thereby providing for a plurality of different antioxidant species acting in synergy in exerting antioxidation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:120316 USPATFULL
TI Device and method for taking biological sample
IN Rastorgoueff, Michel, La Celle Saint Cloud, FRANCE
Deslys, Jean-Philippe, Le Chesnay, FRANCE
Comoy, Emmanuel, Saint Aubin, FRANCE
PI US 2003082797 A1 20030501
AI US 2002-168005 A1 20020614 (10)
WO 2000-FR3476 20001212
PRAI FR 1999-16018 19991217
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LREP MERCHANT & GOULD PC, P.O. BOX 2903, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402-0903
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 695
AB The invention relates to a device for taking a soft biological sample and a method for the implementation thereof. The device comprises a hollow cylindrical body (10) with two openings (10A, 10B), one at each end, wherein a piston (12) with a rod (14) is inserted via a first end and the piston and rod unit can be displaced back and forth inside the hollow cylindrical body (10). The opening of the second end (10B) of the hollow cylindrical body (10) has a cutting edge (10B). Said second end comprises a cutting wire which is disposed across the opening.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:183843 USPATFULL
TI Compounds and methods for diagnosing and treating amyloid-related conditions
IN Raub, Thomas J., Kalamazoo, MI, United States
Sawada, Geri A., Portage, MI, United States
Tanis, Steven P., Kalamazoo, MI, United States
Fici, Gregory J., Kalamazoo, MI, United States
Buhl, Allen Edwin, Portage, MI, United States
Carter, Donald Bainbridge, Kalamazoo, MI, United States
Bandiera, Tiziano, Gambolo-Pavia, ITALY
Lansen, Jacqueline, Milan, ITALY
Pellerano, Cesare, Siena, ITALY
Savini, Luisa, Siena, ITALY
PA Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6589504 B1 20030708
AI US 2000-667357 20000922 (9)
PRAI US 2000-234611P 20000922 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Padmanabhan, Sreeni; Assistant Examiner: Willis, Michael A.
LREP Pharmacia & Upjohn, Darnley, Jr., James D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1195
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides methods for diagnosing and treating amyloid-related conditions and compounds useful for the same. The invention provides for detecting, imaging, monitoring, diagnosing, and treating conditions characterized by the binding or aggregation of amyloid fibrils. More particularly, the invention relates to using quinolinehydrazone compounds for diagnosing and treating amyloidotic conditions and also as an antioxidant.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:157046 USPATFULL
TI Diagnosis of spongiform encephalopathy
IN Collinge, John, London, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2002081645 A1 20020627
AI US 2001-778926 A1 20010206 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-291215, filed on 14 Apr 1999, ABANDONED
PRAI GB 1996-21469 19961015
GB 1996-21885 19961021

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1149
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for **typing** a sample of a **prion** or spongiform **encephalopathy** disease, a kit suitable for use in such a typing method, a method for identifying infection in an animal and/or tissue of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), a method for assessing and/or predicting the susceptibility of an animal to BSE, a kit for use in such an assessment and/or prediction method, a method for the treatment of a prion disease, and compounds suitable for such a method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2000-086592 [07] WPIDS
DNC C2000-024079
TI Treating disease associated with amyloid deposition such as Alzheimer's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, tuberculosis, Medullary carcinoma of thyroid, atrial amyloid etc.
DC B04 D16
IN HRNCIC, R; SOLOMON, A; WALL, J S
PA (UYTE-N) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP; (UYTE-N) UNIV TENNESSEE RES FOUND; (HRNC-I) HRNCIC R; (SOLO-I) SOLOMON A; (WALL-I) WALL J S
CYC 87
PI WO 9960024 A1 19991125 (200007)* EN 34
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 9940075 A 19991206 (200019)
EP 1078005 A1 20010228 (200113) EN
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
KR 2001052374 A 20010625 (200173)
JP 2002515235 W 20020528 (200238) 37
CN 1344275 A 20020410 (200249)
ZA 2000007811 A 20020828 (200264) 55
US 2003147882 A1 20030807 (200358)
NZ 507727 A 20031128 (200382)
MX 2000011348 A1 20030401 (200415)
ADT WO 9960024 A1 WO 1999-US11200 19990521; AU 9940075 A AU 1999-40075 19990521; EP 1078005 A1 EP 1999-923260 19990521, WO 1999-US11200 19990521; KR 2001052374 A KR 2000-713040 20001120; JP 2002515235 W WO 1999-US11200 19990521, JP 2000-549642 19990521; CN 1344275 A CN 1999-808844 19990521; ZA 2000007811 A ZA 2000-7811 20001221; US 2003147882 A1 Provisional US 1998-86198P 19980521, US 1999-316387 19990521; NZ 507727 A NZ 1999-507727 19990521, WO 1999-US11200 19990521; MX 2000011348 A1 WO 1999-US11200 19990521, MX 2000-11348 20001117
FDT AU 9940075 A Based on WO 9960024; EP 1078005 A1 Based on WO 9960024; JP 2002515235 W Based on WO 9960024; NZ 507727 A Based on WO 9960024; MX 2000011348 A1 Based on WO 9960024
PRAI US 1998-86198P 19980521; US 1999-316387 19990521
AN 2000-086592 [07] WPIDS
AB WO 9960024 A UPAB: 20021105
NOVELTY - Treating an amyloid deposition disease by administering immunoglobulin polypeptide or fragment (I) that binds to amyloid fibril,

is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) (I) binding to amyloid fibril and enhancing cellular immune response in amyloid fibril deposits associated diseases;

(2) pharmaceutical composition comprising (I);

(3) nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding polypeptide comprising hypervariable region of (I);

(4) host cell comprising (II) and

(5) producing (I) by culturing (II).

ACTIVITY - Antinflammatory; nootropic; neuroprotective; antidiabetic; Tuberculostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic. 0.1mg of one of three antibodies kappa1, kappa4 or lambda 8 was injected into mouse which had already been introduced with amyloidoma. The kappa1 and kappa4 reagents resulted in the complete removal by the host of most amyloid fibril species tested within 7 days. The lambda 8 reagent which was reactive in certain instances in both in vitro studies increased the resolution of amyloidomas by upto 10% in vivo experiments.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - The antibody binds to amyloid fibril.

USE - For treating amyloid deposit associated disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease, **type** II diabetes, bovine **spongiform encephalopathy**, Creutzfeld-Jakob disease, scrapie, tuberculosis, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, ankylosing spondylitis, Familial-Mediterranean fever, plasma cell dyscrasia, Down syndrome, familial polyneuropathy, familial amyloidosis, hereditary cerebral hemorrhage, Medullary carcinoma of thyroid, atrial amyloid.

ADVANTAGE - None given.

Dwg.0/4

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 11 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1998-251422 [22] WPIDS
DNN N1998-198452 DNC C1998-078451
TI **Typing** of **prion** or **spongiform encephalopathy** diseases - by comparing physiochemical properties of samples, used to develop products for the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases.
DC B04 C07 D16 S03
IN COLLINGE, J
PA (UNLO) IMPERIAL COLLEGE SCI TECHNOLOGY & MED; (DGED-N) D-GEN LTD; (COLL-I) COLLINGE J
CYC 80
PI WO 9816834 A1 19980423 (199822)* EN 49
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9747115 A 19980511 (199837)
GB 2333362 A 19990721 (199931)
EP 934531 A1 19990811 (199936) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
ES 2134749 T1 19991016 (199950)
JP 2001503141 W 20010306 (200116) 46
GB 2354946 A 20010411 (200122)
GB 2355074 A 20010411 (200122)
GB 2333362 B 20010516 (200128)
GB 2354946 B 20010516 (200128)
NZ 335290 A 20010831 (200157)
US 2002081645 A1 20020627 (200245)
ADT WO 9816834 A1 WO 1997-GB2843 19971015; AU 9747115 A AU 1997-47115 19971015; GB 2333362 A WO 1997-GB2843 19971015, GB 1999-8649 19990415; EP 934531 A1 EP 1997-909428 19971015, WO 1997-GB2843 19971015; ES 2134749 T1 EP 1997-909428 19971015; JP 2001503141 W WO 1997-GB2843 19971015, JP

1998-518114 19971015; GB 2354946 A Derived from GB 1999-8649 19990415, GB 2001-890 20010112; GB 2355074 A Derived from GB 1999-8649 19990415, GB 2001-1033 20010115; GB 2333362 B WO 1997-GB2843 19971015, GB 1999-8649 19990415; GB 2354946 B Derived from GB 1999-8649 19990415, GB 2001-890 20010112; NZ 335290 A NZ 1997-335290 19971015, WO 1997-GB2843 19971015; US 2002081645 A1 Cont of US 1999-291215 19990414, US 2001-778926 20010206

FDT AU 9747115 A Based on WO 9816834; GB 2333362 A Based on WO 9816834; EP 934531 A1 Based on WO 9816834; ES 2134749 T1 Based on EP 934531; JP 2001503141 W Based on WO 9816834; GB 2333362 B Based on WO 9816834; NZ 335290 A Based on WO 9816834

PRAI GB 1996-21885 19961021; GB 1996-21469 19961015; GB 1996-21496 19961015

AN 1998-251422 [22] WPIDS

AB WO 9816834 A UPAB: 20010615

A method (A) for **typing** a sample of a **prion** (Pr) or spongiform **encephalopathy** (SE) disease comprising comparing the sample with a known type of Pr or SE and identifying similar physiochemical properties.

Also claimed are: (1) a kit for typing a Pr or SE sample or diagnosing a Pr or SE disease comprising a prion or encephalopathy electrophoresis gel **standard** and optionally a protease enzyme; (2) a method for identifying bovine SE (BSE) infection in an animal and/or tissue comprising isolating a prion protein (PrP) from the animal and/or tissue and identifying the PrP, PrP can be characterised by having similar glycoform proportions as BSE or by having 3 distinct bands on an electrophoresis gel following proteinase K digestion, the bands comprising: (i) a band of highest mol. weight in the greatest proportion; (ii) a band of lowest mol. weight in the lowest proportion; and (iii) a band with a mol. weight between (i) and (ii) and of a proportion between (i) and (ii); (3) a method for assessing and/or predicting the susceptibility of an animal, in particular a human individual, to BSE or a derivative, the method comprising determining the genotype of the individual at polymorphic residue 129 of PrP; (4) a method for the prevention or treatment of a prion disease comprising the administration of a compound which inhibits the attachment of sugars to proteins and/or glycoproteins; and (5) a compound (optionally with a pharmaceutical carrier) which inhibits the attachment of sugars to proteins and/or glycoproteins for use as an active pharmaceutical agent.

USE - The products and methods can be used for the diagnosis, prediction of susceptibility to, prevention or treatment of Pr or SE diseases such as BSE or Crutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD). Method (3) can be used in a kit containing specific PCR primers for use in assessing and/or predicting the susceptibility of an animal, in particular a human individual, to BSE or a derivative (claimed). The compound as in (6) can be used in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of a prion disease (claimed).

Dwg.0/9

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     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:47:40 ON
     07 JUN 2004
L1            61 S TYP? (4A) (PRION OR SPONGIFORM) (4A) ENCEPHALOPATHY
L2            11 S L1 AND STANDARD
L3            11 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s typ? (8a) (prion? or spongiform?)
L4           980 TYP? (8A) (PRION? OR SPONGIFORM?)

=> s l4 and physicochemical
L5            15 L4 AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL

=> s l5 not l3
L6            14 L5 NOT L3

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7            12 DUP REM L6 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l7 and (standrd? or control?)
<------User Break------>

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=>

=> s l6 and (standard? or control?)
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L8            9 L6 AND (STANDARD? OR CONTROL?)

=> s l8 and size?
L9            5 L8 AND SIZE?

=> d l9 bib abs 1-5

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 5  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:35198  USPATFULL
TI     Concept for slurry separation and biogas production
IN     Bonde, Torben, Egaa, DENMARK
       Pedersen, Lars Jorgen, Hadsten, DENMARK
PI     US 2004025715      A1   20040212
AI     US 2003-362128     A1   20030813 (10)
       WO 2001-DK553           20010822
PRAI   DK 2000-1246        20000822
       DK 2001-200000171   20010201
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 NINTH STREET, NW, SUITE 300,
       WASHINGTON, DC, 20001-5303
CLMN   Number of Claims: 157
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3478
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     The present invention concerns an anaerobic digestion of animal manures,
       energy crops and similar organic substrates. The process is capable of
       refining nutrients comprised in the digested biomass to fertilizers of
       commercial quality. The invention also provides a method for oprocessing
       animal carcasses or fractions thereof including meat and bone meal etc.,
       with the objective of providing an alternative means for processing the
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organic waste material of animal origin while at the same time facilitating the production of fertilizers. The risk of spreading BSE prions or any other prions to animals or humans is thus substantially reduced if not eliminated. The biogas and slurry separation system according to the present ivnention is preferably integrated with the operations of animal husbandries into a total concept in which the internal and external performances of animal husbandries are optimised. The internal performances concern quality aspects related to the management of the animal houses and include industrial hygiene, animal welfare, gaseous and dust emissions and food safety. The external performances concern mainly energy production and emissions to the environment of nutrients and greenhouse gases and the sale of high quality food product.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:31201 USPATFULL
TI Method for producing human anti-thymocyte immunoglobulins
IN Tiollier, Jerome, Lyon, FRANCE
Sorlin, Laurent, Vaugneray, FRANCE
PI US 2004023340 A1 20040205
AI US 2003-381859 A1 20030328 (10)
WO 2001-FR2972 20010925
PRAI FR 2000-12384 20000928
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4 EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 3400, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 335
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for producing improved anti-human thymocyte immunoglobulins from specific-pathogen-free animals are provided, without the need for an adsorption step on human tissues and the consequent drawbacks of such a step.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:71394 USPATFULL
TI Device for in situ analysis and/or treatment consisting of a flexible rod and micro system fixed at one end of said flexible rod
IN Pompidou, Alain, Paris, FRANCE
Benhamou, Albert-Claude, Paris, FRANCE
PI US 2003049679 A1 20030313
US 6689603 B2 20040210
AI US 2002-926351 A1 20020130 (9)
WO 2001-FR803 20010316
PRAI FR 2000-3474 20000317
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C., 1940 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 837
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention concerns an apparatus for chemical or biological analysis or treatment in situ comprising (i) a microsystem for investigation of a substrate and/or for delivery of active agents in a substrate and (ii) a

flexible rod to one end of which the microsystem is attached and the other end of which is intended for the **control** of said microsystem. The microsystem is advantageously of the type comprising a support on the surface of which predefined regions are arrayed, each containing different chemical or biological substances for investigation or treatment of the substrate where the microsystem is brought in contact thanks to the flexible rod.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:243082 USPATFULL
TI Prion isomers, methods of making, methods of using, and compositions and products comprising prion isomers
IN Chang, Jui-Yoa, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
Lu, Bao-Yuan, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002132268 A1 20020919
AI US 2001-25976 A1 20011219 (10)
PRAI US 2000-258576P 20001227 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Gilbreth & Associates, P.C., PO Box 2428, Bellaire, TX, 77402-2428
CLMN Number of Claims: 50
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1284
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB **Prion** peptides exhibiting structural isomerism to wild-**type prion** peptide are disclosed. The invention further discloses methods of making prion isomers, compositions comprising prion isomers, and compositions and products comprising antibody to a prion isomer. Methods for screening a patient for a neuro-degenerative disease, and methods for treating a patient afflicted with a neuro-degenerative disease are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:155824 USPATFULL
TI Biocompatible polymers, process for their preparation and compositions containing them
IN Barritault, Denis, Paris, France
Caruelle, Jean-Pierre, Saint-Maur-des-Fosses, France
PI US 2001021758 A1 20010913
US 6689741 B2 20040210
AI US 2001-765788 A1 20010119 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-FR1774, filed on 20 Jul 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI FR 1998-9309 19980721
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP IP Department, Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis, 36th Floor, 1600 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 60
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 30 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2510
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A biocompatible polymer constituted by a sequence of identical or different components of the general formula (I): A.sub.aX.sub.xY.sub.y, in which A represents a monomer, X represents a carboxyl group fixed on a monomer A, Y represents a sulfate or sulfonate group fixed on a monomer A; a represents the number of monomers A, x represents the substitution rate of the set of monomers A by the groups X, y represents the substitution rate of the set of monomers A by the groups Y. The

invention also pertains to the pharmaceutical or diagnostic compositions containing at least one polymer of general formula (I).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

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=> s typ? (4a) prion?
L11         565 TYP? (4A) PRION?

=> s l11 and PrP? *3a) type?
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS '*3A) TYPE?'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s l11 and PrP? (3a) type?
L12         133 L11 AND PRP? (3A) TYPE?

=> s l12 and size?
L13          28 L12 AND SIZE?

=> s l13 and ratio?
L14          13 L13 AND RATIO?

=> s l14 and glycoform?
L15           3 L14 AND GLYCOFORM?

=> d l15 bib abs 1-3

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 3  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2003:70964  USPATFULL
TI      Agent
IN      Weissmann, Charles, London, UNITED KINGDOM
        Enari, Masato, Tokyo, JAPAN
PI      US 2003049249       A1   20030313
AI      US 2001-985164      A1   20011101 (9)
PRAI    GB 2001-22162        20010913
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    Michele M. Simkin, FOLEY & LARDNER, Washington Harbour, 3000 K Street,
        N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC, 20007-5109
CLMN    Number of Claims: 8
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1557
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing prion
        infection in a subject comprising administering to said subject a
        therapeutically effective amount of an agent wherein said agent cleaves
        PrPC.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15  ANSWER 2 OF 3  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2002:157046  USPATFULL
TI      Diagnosis of spongiform encephalopathy
IN      Collinge, John, London, UNITED KINGDOM
PI      US 2002081645       A1   20020627
AI      US 2001-778926      A1   20010206 (9)
RLI     Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-291215, filed on 14 Apr 1999, ABANDONED
PRAI    GB 1996-21469        19961015
        GB 1996-21885        19961021
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
CLMN    Number of Claims: 34
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1149
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
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AB The present invention relates to a method for **typing** a sample of a **prion** or spongiform encephalopathy disease, a kit suitable for use in such a typing method, a method for identifying infection in an animal and/or tissue of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), a method for assessing and/or predicting the susceptibility of an animal to BSE, a kit for use in such an assessment and/or prediction method, a method for the treatment of a prion disease, and compounds suitable for such a method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:170827 USPATFULL
TI Detecting cow, sheep and human prions in a sample and transgenic mice used for same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Scott, Michael R., San Francisco, CA, United States
Telling, Glenn C., San Francisco, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6008435 19991228
AI US 1997-935363 19970922 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-692892, filed on 30 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5792901 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-521992, filed on 31 Aug 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5908969 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-509261, filed on 31 Jul 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5763740 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-242188, filed on 13 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5565186, issued on 15 Oct 1996
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campell, Bruce R.; Assistant Examiner: Baker, Anne-Marie
LREP Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Transgenic animals are produced which animals have (1) their endogenous PrP gene ablated; and (2) have an exogenous PrP gene from a genetically diverse animal. The transgenic animal is preferably a mouse, rat or hamster with mice being particularly preferred. The exogenous PrP gene is preferably from a sheep, cow, or pig with cow PrP genes being particularly preferred. When a mouse of the invention is inoculated with a sample containing prions which generally only infects a genetically diverse species (e.g. a cow) the mouse will become ill within about 250 days or less. Methods of producing the transgenic animals are disclosed including (1) microinjecting a mouse egg (having an ablated endogenous PrP gene) with a bovine PrP gene, or (2) breeding a mouse with an ablated PrP gene with a mouse with a bovine PrP gene. Mice produced are used to test samples for the presence of prions which generally only infect cows.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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=> s typ? (4a) prion? and known (3a) PrP?
L16          45 TYP? (4A) PRION? AND KNOWN (3A) PRP?

=> s l16 and size?
L17          29 L16 AND SIZE?

=> s l17 and ratio?
L18          15 L17 AND RATIO?

=> dup rem l18
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18
L19           15 DUP REM L18 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l19 bib abs 1-15

L19  ANSWER 1 OF 15  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2004:70108  USPATFULL
TI      Method for detecting prions
IN      Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
        Safar, Jiri, Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
PA      The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 2004053335      A1   20040318
AI      US 2003-641663     A1   20030814 (10)
RLI     Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-699033, filed on 27 Oct 2000, GRANTED,
        Pat. No. US 6620629 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372,
        filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part
        of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED
        Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998,
        ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21
        Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO
        PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN    Number of Claims: 22
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1328
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention provides assays for identifying the levels of both
        protease sensitive and protease resistant conformers of PrP.sup.Sc in a
        sample. In a preferred embodiment, the assay comprises determining
        levels of total PrP.sup.Sc in a sample, subjecting the PrP.sup.Sc
        fraction to treatment with a protease that selectively hydrolyzes the
        protease sensitive PrP.sup.Sc (sPrP.sup.Sc) conformers, and quantifying
        the levels of sPrP.sup.Sc in the sample. The ability to detect
        sPrP.sup.Sc allows early detection of prions, since the PrP.sup.Sc in
        easily accessible biological samples such as blood is predominantly
        sPrP.sup.Sc. The ratio of sPrP.sup.Sc to rPrP.sup.Sc also
        allows the identification of a particular prion strain in an infected
        sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19  ANSWER 2 OF 15  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2004:69606  USPATFULL
TI      Sodium dodecyl sulfate compositions for inactivating prions
IN      Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
        Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES
PA      The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 2004052833      A1   20040318
AI      US 2003-641687     A1   20030814 (10)
RLI     Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-56222, filed on 22 Jan 2002, PENDING
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Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-904178, filed on 11 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6331296 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025

CLMN Number of Claims: 38

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3478

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at either a low pH of 4.0 or less or a high pH of 10.0 or more either of which allows for an environment under which the active component (which is preferably sodium dodecyl sulfate) destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed which method can use but do not require higher temperatures and long period of exposure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:24715 USPATFULL

TI Methods and compositions for detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and variant creutzfeldt-jacob disease

IN Green, Larry R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2004018554 A1 20040129

AI US 2002-128608 A1 20020422 (10)

PRAI US 2001-291477P 20010515 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP Richard A. Nakashima, BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP, 7th Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025

CLMN Number of Claims: 29

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1728

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention discloses compositions and methods for the detection of infective agents (prions) associated with transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. More particularly, the present invention involves compositions and methods for detection and diagnosis of "mad cow" disease and vCJD. In certain embodiments, prions are treated to remove bound lipids before immunodetection. In other embodiments, hydrophobic probes are used to collect prions from oral or anal tissue. Preferred embodiments of the invention involve the use of arrays of binding moieties, such as antibodies, with varying degrees of affinity and specificity for the infective agent. The presence of prions in biological samples may be determined by the pattern of binding of infective agent to the array. The prions may be distinguished from other

proteins of similar or identical amino acid sequence, but different secondary, tertiary or quaternary structure, by the different patterns of binding to the array.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:206867 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies specific for ungulate PrP
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Walnut Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
Williamson, R. Anthony, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Burton, Dennis R., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003143224 A1 20030731
AI US 2003-355780 A1 20030130 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-627218, filed on 27 Jul 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6537548
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2123
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides antibodies that specifically bind with a high degree of binding affinity to a native ungulate PrP.sup.C and/or a denatured ungulate PrP.sup.Sc, but not to a native ungulate PrP.sup.Sc. Preferred antibodies find native bovine PrP.sup.C and treated PrP.sup.Sc but not native bovine PrP.sup.Sc and can be used in an assay to determine if a sample is infected with infectious prions, i.e. PrP.sup.Sc.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:4268 USPATFULL
TI Sodium dodecyl sulfate compositions for inactivating prions
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003004312 A1 20030102
US 6720355 B2 20040413
AI US 2002-56222 A1 20020122 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-904178, filed on 11 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6331296 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 200 MIDDLEFIELD RD, SUITE 200, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3471

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at either a low pH of 4.0 or less or a high pH of 10.0 or more either of which allows for an environment under which the active component (which is preferably sodium dodecyl sulfate) destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed which method can use but do not require higher temperatures and long period of exposure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:246844 USPATFULL

TI Method for detecting prions

IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri, Concord, CA, United States

PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6620629 B1 20030916

AI US 2000-699033 20001027 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5891641

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Laurie; Assistant Examiner: Parkin, Jeffrey S.

LREP Bozicevic, Karl, Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 13

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1459

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides assays for identifying the levels of both protease sensitive and protease resistant conformers of PrP.sup.Sc in a sample. In a preferred embodiment, the assay comprises determining levels of total PrP.sup.Sc in a sample, subjecting the PrP.sup.Sc fraction to treatment with a protease that selectively hydrolyzes the protease sensitive PrP.sup.Sc (sPrP.sup.Sc) conformers, and quantifying the levels of sPrP.sup.Sc in the sample. The ability to detect sPrP.sup.Sc allows early detection of prions, since the PrP.sup.Sc in easily accessible biological samples such as blood is predominantly sPrP.sup.Sc. The **ratio** of sPrP.sup.Sc to rPrP.sup.Sc also allows the identification of a particular prion strain in an infected sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:81453 USPATFULL

TI Antibodies specific for ungulate PrP

IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri, Concord, CA, United States
Williamson, R. Anthony, San Diego, CA, United States
Burton, Dennis R., La Jolla, CA, United States

PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6537548 B1 20030325
AI US 2000-627218 20000727 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James; Assistant Examiner: Winkler, Ulrike
LREP Bozicevic, Karl, Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2073
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides antibodies that specifically bind with a high degree of binding affinity to a native ungulate PrP.sup.C and/or a denatured ungulate PrP.sup.Sc, but not to a native ungulate PrP.sup.Sc. Preferred antibodies find native bovine PrP.sup.C and treated PrP.sup.Sc but not native bovine PrP.sup.Sc and can be used in an assay to determine if a sample is infected with infectious prions, i.e. PrP.sup.Sc.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:157046 USPATFULL
TI Diagnosis of spongiform encephalopathy
IN Collinge, John, London, UNITED KINGDOM
PI US 2002081645 A1 20020627
AI US 2001-778926 A1 20010206 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-291215, filed on 14 Apr 1999, ABANDONED
PRAI GB 1996-21469 19961015
GB 1996-21885 19961021
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1149
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for **typing** a sample of a **prion** or spongiform encephalopathy disease, a kit suitable for use in such a typing method, a method for identifying infection in an animal and/or tissue of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), a method for assessing and/or predicting the susceptibility of an animal to BSE, a kit for use in such an assessment and/or prediction method, a method for the treatment of a prion disease, and compounds suitable for such a method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:78467 USPATFULL
TI Mammalian proteins; related reagents and methods
IN Bazan, J. Fernando, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002042122 A1 20020411
AI US 2000-745003 A1 20001220 (9)
PRAI US 1999-172090P 19991223 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DNAX RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LEGAL DEPARTMENT, 901 CALIFORNIA AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA, 94304
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2359
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Mammalian polypeptides, isolated proteins, and fragments thereof including the polynucleotides encoding them. Antibodies, both polyclonal and monoclonal, are also provided. Methods of using the compositions for both diagnostic and therapeutic utilities are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:78206 USPATFULL
TI Antiseptic compositions for inactivating prions
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Supattapone, Surachai, Hanover, NH, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002041859 A1 20020411
US 6719988 B2 20040413
AI US 2001-904178 A1 20010711 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-699284, filed on 26 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-494814, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6322802 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-447456, filed on 22 Nov 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-322903, filed on 1 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6214366 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-235372, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221614 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3354
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An antiseptic composition useful in destroying the infectivity of infectious proteins such as prions is disclosed. The antiseptic composition is preferably maintained at a pH of 4.0 or less which allows for an environment under which the active component destroys infectivity. The composition may be added to blood, blood products, collagen, tissues and organs prior to transplantation. The composition also may be added to livestock feed to denature any prions in the livestock. Methods of denaturing infectious proteins are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:3842 USPATFULL
TI Assay for specific strains of multiple disease related conformations of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, UNITED STATES
Cohen, Fred E., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002001817 A1 20020103
US 6617119 B2 20030909
AI US 2001-901865 A1 20010709 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-151057, filed on 10 Sep 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Assay methodology of the invention allows for: (1) determining if a sample contains a conformation of a protein which is associated with disease and the concentration and amount of such if present; (2) determining the amount of protease resistant disease related protein in a sample and by subtracting that amount from the total amount of disease related protein present determining the amount of protease sensitive disease protein in the sample; and (3) determining the strain and incubation time of a disease related protein by (i) relating the relative amounts of protease resistant and protease sensitive protein to known strains to thereby determine the strain; and (ii) plotting the concentration of protease sensitive protein on a graph of incubation time versus concentration of protease sensitive protein for known strains to predict the incubation time of an unknown strain of pathogenic protein in a sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:88925 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PI US 2001001061 A1 20010510
AI US 2000-731419 A1 20001205 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-26957, filed on 20 Feb 1998, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-804536, filed on 21 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5891641
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Karl Bozicevic, BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94025
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2288
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which makes it possible to determine the presence of a diseased related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc or the β-sheet form of βA4) in a sample. A sample is divided into two portions and the first portion is cross-linked to a first solid support and then contacted with a labeled antibody which binds to a non-disease form of the protein with a higher degree of affinity (e.g., 4 to 30 fold higher) than to the disease form of the protein. The second portion is treated in a manner which causes any disease form of the protein to change conformation to a form with a higher binding affinity for the labeled antibody. The treated second portion is then bound to a second solid support and contacted with labeled antibody. The level of labeled antibody binding to a protein in the first and second portions is determined and the amounts measured in each are compared. The difference between the two measurements is an indication of whether the disease related conformation of the protein was present in the sample. The method can also determine the concentration of the disease related conformation and the particular strain present.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:170827 USPATFULL
TI Detecting cow, sheep and human prions in a sample and transgenic mice used for same
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Scott, Michael R., San Francisco, CA, United States
Telling, Glenn C., San Francisco, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6008435 19991228
AI US 1997-935363 19970922 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-692892, filed on 30 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5792901 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-521992, filed on 31 Aug 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5908969 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-509261, filed on 31 Jul 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5763740 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-242188, filed on 13 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5565186, issued on 15 Oct 1996
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campell, Bruce R.; Assistant Examiner: Baker, Anne-Marie
LREP Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Transgenic animals are produced which animals have (1) their endogenous PrP gene ablated; and (2) have an exogenous PrP gene from a genetically diverse animal. The transgenic animal is preferably a mouse, rat or hamster with mice being particularly preferred. The exogenous PrP gene is preferably from a sheep, cow, or pig with cow PrP genes being particularly preferred. When a mouse of the invention is inoculated with a sample containing prions which generally only infects a genetically diverse species (e.g. a cow) the mouse will become ill within about 250 days or less. Methods of producing the transgenic animals are disclosed including (1) microinjecting a mouse egg (having an ablated endogenous PrP gene) with a bovine PrP gene, or (2) breeding a mouse with an ablated PrP gene with a mouse with a bovine PrP gene. Mice produced are used to test samples for the presence of prions which generally only infect cows.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:121570 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid encoding prion protein variant
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Cohen, Fred E., San Francisco, CA, United States
James, Thomas L., Nicasio, CA, United States
Kaneko, Kiyotoshi, San Francisco, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5962669 19991005
AI US 1997-868162 19970602 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Longton, Enrique D.
LREP Bozicevic, KarlBozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 17 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2993
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A protein designated Prion Protein Modulator Factor (PPMF) is disclosed which protein is an auxiliary factor in prion replication. PPMF is primarily characterized by its ability to bind to PrP.sup.C and facilitate a conformational change from PrP.sup.C to PrP.sup.Sc. A discontinuous epitope on PrP.sup.C comprising residues 172, 215 and 219 of human PrP.sup.C binds PPMF which is encoded by a nucleotide sequence derived from an organism selected from the group consisting of cow, sheep, mouse, hamster and human. In converting PrP.sup.C to PrP.sup.Sc the PPMF forms a PrP.sup.C /PrP.sup.Sc complex and is a rate limiting compound in the formation of that complex. Molecules, including antibodies, which bind PPMF or its epitope on PrP.sup.C are useful in the treatment of prion disease. Pharmacophores of the PrP.sup.C epitope are disclosed as are useful therapeutics and pharmacophores of the PPMF surface which binds PrP.sup.C. Animals resistant to prion disease are taught as are genes for producing such animals. Assay systems are disclosed which use PPMF to amplify PrP.sup.Sc is a sample being tested.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:43389 USPATFULL
TI Assay for disease related conformation of a protein
IN Prusiner, Stanley B., San Francisco, CA, United States
Safar, Jiri G., Concord, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5891641 19990406
AI US 1997-804536 19970221 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woodward, Michael P.; Assistant Examiner: Zeman, Mary K.
LREP Bozicevic, KarlBozicevic & Reed LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1990
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay method is disclosed which makes it possible to determine the presence of a diseased related conformation of a protein (e.g., PrP.sup.Sc) in a sample. A sample is divided into two portions and the first portion is cross-linked to a first solid support and then contacted with a labelled antibody which binds to a non-disease form of the protein with a higher degree of affinity (e.g, 4 to 30 fold higher) than to the disease form of the protein. The second portion is treated in a manner which causes any disease form of the protein to change conformation to a form with a higher binding affinity for the labelled antibody. The treated second portion is then bound to a second solid support and contacted with labelled antibody. The level of labelled antibody binding to a protein in the first and second portions is determined and the amounts measured in each are compared. The difference between the two measurements is an indication of whether the diseased related conformation of the protein was present in the sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:47:16 ON 07 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:47:40 ON
     07 JUN 2004
L1           61 S TYP? (4A) (PRION OR SPONGIFORM) (4A) ENCEPHALOPATHY
L2           11 S L1 AND STANDARD
L3           11 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4          980 S TYP? (8A) (PRION? OR SPONGIFORM?)
L5           15 S L4 AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL
L6           14 S L5 NOT L3
L7           12 DUP REM L6 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8            9 S L6 AND (STANDARD? OR CONTROL?)
L9            5 S L8 AND SIZE?
L10           7 S L7 NOT L9
L11         565 S TYP? (4A) PRION?
L12         133 S L11 AND PRP? (3A) TYPE?
L13          28 S L12 AND SIZE?
L14          13 S L13 AND RATIO?
L15           3 S L14 AND GLYCOFORM?
L16          45 S TYP? (4A) PRION? AND KNOWN (3A) PRP?
L17          29 S L16 AND SIZE?
L18          15 S L17 AND RATIO?
L19          15 DUP REM L18 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l4 and size?
L20         181 L4 AND SIZE?

=> s l20 and ratio?
L21         105 L20 AND RATIO?

=> s l21 and and known (3a) PrP?
MISSING TERM 'AND AND'
The search profile that was entered contains a logical
operator followed immediately by another operator.

=> s l21 and known (3a) PrP?
L22          17 L21 AND KNOWN (3A) PRP?

=> s l22 not l19
L23           2 L22 NOT L19

=> d l23 bib abs 1-2

L23  ANSWER 1 OF 2  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2003:72977  USPATFULL
TI      Genetically modified cows having reduced susceptibility to mad cow
        disease
IN      Liljedahl, Monika, La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES
        Aspland, Simon Eric, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI      US 2003051264       A1   20030313
AI      US 2002-209194      A1   20020729 (10)
PRAI    US 2001-309222P      20010731 (60)
        US 2002-367091P      20020321 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR,
        IRVINE, CA, 92614
CLMN    Number of Claims: 80
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2476
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AB The present invention relates to cow cells in which a gene associated with mad cow disease has been modified to reduce susceptibility to mad cow disease, cows having reduced susceptibility to mad cow disease, nucleic acids for making such cells and cows, and products obtained from such cows. The invention also includes methods of making each of the foregoing.

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:339259 USPATFULL
TI Transgenic animals resistant to transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
IN Dunne, Patrick W., La Grange, TX, UNITED STATES
Piedrahita, Jorge, College Station, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002194635 A1 20021219
AI US 2002-109551 A1 20020328 (10)
PRAI US 2001-280549P 20010330 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Robert E. Hanson, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4210
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides modified prion-encoding genes for the creation of transgenic bovine and cervid animals resistant to transmissible spongiform encephalopathies including bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The transgenic animals homozygous for the mutant genes continue to express a functional copy of the prion-encoding gene, thereby not interfering with the normal role of the polypeptide and effectively decreasing tendency for alteration of sleep-wake cycles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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